

you gave out that the four foliaceous appendages
of the fruit in both the Japanese & the American
species are bracts (or rather I should say a pair of
leaves) is further confirmed by comparison. Ten
simple specimens both from N. Amer. and Japan
are all in fruit and I have only been able to
examine one female flower and that one far
advanced in it the 4 petals of the terminal
bracts formed very prominent ribs on the tube
although the fruit becomes nearly equally

P. & R. these petals and the venation of the
lamina seem to me to indicate the a uppermost
pair of leaves placed immediately under the
flower with their petals adnate to it. Petalate
sepals would be very anomalous

Next is *Nanodes* and especially *Oxyriolus*
where the stem leaves are alternately scattered
a few of the uppermost are crowded close under
the fruit and one or two of them often adnate
to its base which is some approach to the adnate
floral leaves of *Dudleya*.

Pray consider all this and let me know your
revised opinion. Miss has made a shocking mess
in calling the bracts of *Corymbus* weakly and the disk lobes
of *Cerastaria patula* - they are exactly like those of
Santalum & both *Cerastaria* and *Santalum* have
the ovary in the bud almost or entirely free though
as the lower part enlarges it becomes at length
almost so entirely inferior Miss places the
folia stamens of *Cerastaria* upon the disk instead
of behind it and has not found out that

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My dear Gray

Received yesterday yours of the 15th about
Satyra and *Dudleya*

I finished *Crataeva* about three weeks ago
having carefully examined all the genera and as a
result I find the tuft of hairs at the base of the
perianth lobes behind the anthers a very general
character throughout the order but to a certain degree
variable and of no generic value for where it is
wanting it is generally in some species only of a genus
and in other genera it in some species is connected
with the anther in others is very small and short,
the disk being the entire part of many perianths
affords generally good characters here as in the palm
the anther characters are also pretty constant and
sometimes inflorescence etc. I make three tribes
1 *Thiarea* with the perianth tube more or less produced
between the ovary & the lobes without any prominent
disk (*Quinchamalium*, *Argyria*, *Thierium*, *Theridium* and
Oxyridicarpa) 2 *Oxypedon* lobes of the perianth divided
to the disk (which sometimes does and sometimes is not
produced beyond the ovary) divided into two groups
* Anther cells parallel opening longitudinally (13 genera to which
I shall presently refer) and ** Anther cells divergent or
terminal distinct or confluent (*Heulandia*, *Sabrogyon*

Chonetium leptomeria (Myzodeadon) *Schottobolus*
Ovary free with an erect ovule - very near *Oxytes*
(*Schottobolus*, *Epocarpus* and *Kampferia*)

The 13 genera enumerated under the first
group of *Oxydaceae* are separated by characters
of little importance - often more by habit
inflorescence or corolla than by floral characters
and might be much amalgamated or further
divided upon very fair grounds they are

+ Disk produced between the stamens into scales
distinct lobes. *Ophioglossum*

Ceroantia and *Lodina* from *Andria* or
extratropical South America are remarkable for
the adnate perianth-tube showing especially after
flowering the prominent somewhat fleshy parts of which
it is composed

Pycularia *Decasium* Inflorescence terminal panicles
solitary. Bracts large ~~by~~ alternate *Malmersia* and
Himalaya (*Sphaerocarya* Wats but not *leucopyron*)

Chaerophyllum *Spich* (*Oxyris* sp. *Reich*) from South Africa
Hermaphrodite with peculiar apical spines etc

Comandra. Hermaphrodite with alternate leaves
two distinct sections, *Eucomantra* Umbels with upper
axils or terminal 3-5 flowered. Placenta linear. Fr. ovoid
not very succulent crowned by the perianth lobes - N. Amer.
and Europe & *Haplocomandra* Peduncles slender axillary
1-2 flowered Placenta rather thick fruit globose very
succulent not crowned *P. lineata* M. Gray

Santalum Hermaphrodite does mostly opposite the
in little loose panicles. Placenta with a long point Indo-
Australian region and Pacific island

+ + Disk with an entire or sinuate margin
not produced into distinct scale like lobes

a. It mostly hermaphrodite

Tusanus (N. not *illuor.*) & Australian and N. Zealand
species forming a section *Colpocoon* (Berz. *Tusanus* *illuor.*)
from S. Africa including *Rhoicarpus*. *Nanodes* from
Magellan all with a broad concave disk and *Ulyssides*
from Chile with a flat disk

b. H. Decasium

Buckleya N. Amer. and Japan with a concave
or broadly campanulate disk. *Oxyris* with a flat disk
two very distinct sections one European the other African
and Asiatic and *Oxyphacomeria* a peculiar Australian
genus

According to this plan (judging from a male
specimen in my herbarium which you identified
as *S. lutea*) *Darleya* can only come next to *Buckleya*
if not in it.

Now as to *Buckleya* you think it may not be
Santalaceae 1st on account of the slightly imbricate
perianth segments but they are much more distinctly
so in one species of *leucopyron* a tropical Indian
genus which is certainly *Santalaceae*

2^d on account of the supposed double perianth
of the female flower but I think that the opinion

what he calls the peculiar squamella in the
sides of the perianth-lobes after flowering
are nothing but the persistent base of the
filaments. If before excluding genera from
Catalpa he had examined the typical *Cantala*
and therein he would have come to very
different conclusions. The case therein are
particularly instructive from the great
deceit, in their inflorescence perianth,
etc. But poor thing is old and past good
work - I hope somebody will stop me before
I get to that

Baillon has just circulated another disgusting
attack upon DeCaisne - there may be faults on
both sides in the dispute but Baillon is not
disgracing science by his mode of attack I
wrote to him last year to remonstrate strongly
against his proceeding and urging him to
give them up and only get a violently expressed
answer with the grossest abuse of DeCaisne

I have for the last three weeks been
employed in *Soranthus* which I keep entire
but divide into 20 sections besides a few
subsections I shall tomorrow proceed to
Thorsdendron which I see Eubles divides
into two of them

I am quite tired of this long cold winter now
returned within three ten days in full force
Yours very sincerely
George Donnan